UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

INSERTS FOR SUMMARIES OF FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to April 15, 1954

Federal Register Citations

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on April 15, 1954. The last insert was issued on January 1, 1954.

On July 1, 1951, the bulk marketing order for Chicago, Illinois (Order No. 41) and the order for Suburban Chicago, Illinois (Order No. 69) were combined. Order No. 69 has been deleted. Pages 92-95, inclusive, now contain the summary of the Muskogee, Oklahoma, milk marketing order (Order No. 29).

On August 1, 1953, Federal Milk Order No. 29 pertaining to the Muskogee, Oklahoma marketing area was incorporated into Federal Milk Order No. 6 pertaining to the Tulsa, Oklahoma marketing area. Pages 92 through 94 now contain a summary of the Muskegon, Michigan milk marketing order No. 85.

On December 1, 1951, Federal Milk Order No. 70 pertaining to Clinton, Iowa was consolidated with Order No. 44, Quad Cities. Pages 95 through 99 are therefore deleted.

On April 1, 1954, "Lowell-Lawrence" (Order No. 34) was changed to "Merrimack Valley" (Order No. 34).

(4/15/54)

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 37 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or any plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, and the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Producer:

A dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets," and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." Under specified conditions this definition also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is diverted to a handler's nonpool plant. The term does not apply to a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Springfield, Merrimac Valley, or Worcester orders and whose milk is diverted to a Boston pool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during April, May or June but whose milk was received at a nonpool plant of the handler or the handler's affiliate during any of the preceding months of July through March. "Exempt milk" is milk from an unregulated plant or a dairy farmer's own production which is delivered in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

1/ Class I (New England basic Class I price)

(A) Compute an economic index as follows:

(1) Divide by 1.43 the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly wholesale price index (1947-40 base period).

(2) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(a) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(b) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(c) Divide the result by 15.27.

(3) Compute a grain-labor cost index by computing the sum of (1) and (a).

(a) Multiply by 20 the average price per 100 pounds paid by farmers in the New England region for all mixed dairy feed of less than 29 percent protein content as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the month; divide by 0.844 and multiply by 0.6.

(b) Compute the weighted average of the following farm wage rates reported for the New England region:

	Weight
Rate per month with board and room	1
Rate per month with house	1
Rate per week with board and room	4.33
Rate per week without board or room	4.33
Rate per day without board and room	26

Divide this weighted average by 1.458 and multiply by 0.4.

(4) Compute the sum of (1), (2), and (3), divide the sum so computed by 3. (This is the economic index).

(B) Compute a supply-demand adjustment factor as follows:

(1) Divide the four market total (Greater Boston, Merrimac Valley, Springfield, and Worcester) of Class I producer milk for both the second and third preceding (continued)

1/ Suspended for Dec. 1953 by amendment 11/24/53
Class I price of $5.65 established (22 cents lower than actual formula price)
Supply-demand adjustment partially suspended for January 1954 to assure price 22 cents higher than would otherwise prevail.

Class II -

(1) The price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 percent cream during the delivery month, minus 52.5 cents 1/, divide by 33, times 0.98, times 3.7.

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

(3) Add the results of (1) and (2) and subtract for each delivery period the following amounts:

Delivery period	Cents
January, February, October November, and December	67
August and September	73
March, April, and July	79
May and June	85

(4) The Class II price is determined as follows for each month the cream price (par.1) is not reported:

(a) divide the preliminary average price for manufacturing milk f.o.b. plants reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the month, by the average butterfat test of such milk and multiply by 3.7.

(b) adjust result obtained by the following amounts:

Month	Cents	Month	Cents	Month	Cents
January	+ 8	May	- 17	September	+ 9
February	+ 7	June	- 16	October	+ 11
March	- 10	July	+ 3	November	+ 12
April	- 14	August	+ 12	December	+ 12

(5) Beginning November, 1954 the price determined pursuant to par. (4) is the Class II price if it is higher than the price pursuant to par. (3).

1/ Based on freight rates for cream as of October 1, 1951. Subject to automatic adjustment if cream freight rate changes.

Boston (Rev. 4-1-54)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies. The computation of the butter-cheese adjustment, however, usually results in a different value for butterfat so used from that applied to the producer price.

Producer Price - Subtract 52.5 cents 1/ from the price of Boston 40 percent cream per 40 quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month and divide by 330. If the cream price is not available, multiply by 0.125 the average of daily prices of Chicago 92 score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The following is a abbreviated table of differentials in effect on October 1, 1951. The location differentials are subject to automatic change if rail tariffs on milk or cream change.

Zone (Miles)	Class I (Cents per cwt.)	Class II (Cents per cwt.)
City Plant	+ 52	+ 38.1
41-50	+ 14.5	+ 4.2
101 - 110	+ 10.5	+ 2.9
151 - 160	+ 4	+ 1.3
201 - 210	0	0
251 - 260	- 6.5	- 1.2
301 - 310	- 13	- 2.3
351 - 360	- 15	- 3
391 and over	- 15.5	- 3.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class II except that producers located within 40 miles of Boston receive premium of 46 cents and producers located in 40 - 80 mile zone receive premium of 23 cents (in neither case may producer price exceed the Class I price).

1/ ibid.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or fluid milk product used in the products of each class.

For purposes of assigning transportation defferentials, a handler's Class I milk is considered as being that delivered first at the city plant and then from the nearest country plant from which fluid milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause, Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of ½ of 1 percent per month on accounts due to or payable from the producer-settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates,

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, moved to another regulated plant, is classified in accordance with its utilization at the plant to which it is moved. Transfers to a producer-handler are Class I.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of milk from unregulated plants and skim milk from producer-handlers are classified as Class II milk without regard to specific use except that receipts of fluid milk products from New York pool plants during the months of August through March which are classified and priced as Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order and receipts of emergency milk from such plants are classified as Class I.

Emergency milk received by a handler whose Class II milk is in excess of 10 percent of his total volume (other than cream), is assigned to Class II to the extent of the excess over 10 percent. If specific utilization in Class II is established for a greater quantity of emergency milk, the greater quantity is assigned to Class II.

Receipts of cream and milk products other than fluid milk are classified as Class II.

All receipts of "exempt milk" are assigned to Class I.

Outside sales:

Any fluid milk products except cream which is moved to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I up to the total quantity of milk so moved which is utilized as Class I at the unregulated plant. If moved to a producer-handler's plant or to an unregulated plant and then to another plant, it is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is outside the New England states and New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales of Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of Boston, and who receives no milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Such a handler may receive milk from other producer-handlers. Such handlers are required to furnish reports as to their receipts and utilization of fluid milk products.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay the pro rata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 3 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, on outside milk, and on "exempt milk" processed at a regulated plant (custom processing).

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as certified to by cooperatives, are turned over to associations. No marketinzg service charge is deducted for non-members.

By the 10th day of each month, handlers are required to make a payment on account to producers for approximately the value of milk received during the first 15 days of the preceding month. Such payments may not be at a rate which is less than the Class II price.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who operate unregulated plants from which milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant are required to make payments to the market administrator for general distribution to producers equivalent to the difference between the Class I price and the Class II price on the quantity of milk so disposed of. On receipts of outside milk in excess of a handler's total use of Class II milk (after deducting receipts of cream) payment is made at the rate of the difference between the Class I and Class II prices applicable at the location of such plant. Specified exceptions are made on such milk from unregulated plants located in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 13

Kansas City, Missouri

Marketing Area:

Missouri - Jackson County and parts of Clay and Platte Counties.

Kansas - Wyandotte County and parts of Johnson and Leavenworth Counties.

Handler:

A person who operates a city plant (i.e., one from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area) or a country plant (i.e., one which ships milk to a city plant). A producer's association is a handler with respect to milk which it causes to be diverted from a pool plant to another plant.

Pool Plant:

A plant which meets specified basic requirements for approval and at which: (a) in the case of city plants, at least 15% of producer receipts in any month were utilized in Class I, or (b) in the case of country plants at least 30% of producer receipts during any of the months of September through February were delivered to city plants. Any country plant qualifying during all these months may, upon request, be qualified March through August, or (c) in the case of a plant operated by a cooperative association at least 75% of the milk received from members is delivered to pool plants of other handlers.

Producer:

Person whose milk is received at or diverted from a pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cream and milk mixutre, ingredients used for creaming cottage cheese, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk in specified uses other than Class I and shrinkage up to 2 percent of total receipts.

on the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of interplant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order.

Class I-A - Milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent of butterfat (except those classified in I-B or I-C) and all milk the classification of which is not otherwise established.

Class I-B: All Class I-A products delivered to a plant or purchaser outside the State of New York and outside Northern New Jersey, and not received at a plant in the marketing area (except direct from producers) or as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area, provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

Class I-C - All Class I-A products delivered to a plant or purchaser within the State of New York or Northern New Jersey and not received at a plant in the marketing area (except direct from producers) or as an incident to its transportation and delivery to a point outside the marketing area, provided that use aboard a ship or other carrier shall not constitute such delivery.

Class II - Cream, sweet or sour, fluid cream products, and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 percent or more than 5.0 percent of butterfat sold in the marketing area, except products classified in another class.

Class III - Storage cream, all milk that leaves the plant in the form of products mentioned in other classes if such products have been sterilized and leave the plant in hermetically sealed containers, concentrated fluid milk not at any time packaged in consumer packages, and all other products not in some other class.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Class I-A - Price is computed in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Multiply a base price of $5.66 by the monthly wholesale price index for all commodities in the second preceding month as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor (1948 equals 100, i.e., the index with 1947-49 as base period divided by the average of the monthly indexes reported on the same base for the year 1948.)

(2) Determine monthly "utilization percentages" as follows:

Fluid skim differential - Skim milk derived from Class II or Class III milk is disposed of in the marketing area in the form of milk, fluid skim milk, cultured milk drinks, or is unaccounted-for, is subject to an additional charge equal to the difference between the Class II price and the Class I-A price divided by .9125.

Butterfat Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, and I-C - 4 cents.

Classes II and III - Subtract from the respective class price the skim milk value for Class II and divide the remainder by 35.

Producer Price - Average of class price differentials weighted by the pounds of butterfat in each class for the previous month.

Location Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, I-C and skim milk subject to the fluid skim differential - Specified amounts by 10-mile zones from a base zone of 201-210 miles. The differential for the 1-10 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 15 cents. The differential for the zone in excess of 491 miles is minus 14 cents.

Classes II and III - Specified amounts by 25 mile zones from a base of 201-225 miles. The differential for the 1-25 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 8 cents. The differential for the zone in excess of 476 miles is minus 11 cents.

Butter-cheese adjustment - For Class III milk subject to the butter-cheese adjustment which is received from producers at plants more distant from the marketing area than the 301-325 mile zone, the maximum zone differential allowed is 4 cents.

All Classes - Handlers pay an additional 5 cents on all milk received from producers at plants in the marketing area and at plants located at specified places or in specified counties outside the marketing area.

Producer Price - Differentials applicable to Class I-A plus additional differentials of 35 cents for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area and 25 cents for milk delivered to plants located at specified places or in specified counties.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

The amount of milk in each class is computed by converting to milk equivalent at average tests of receipts, the butterfat used in the products of each class. Skim milk subject to the skim milk differential is computed on a volume basis.

An accounting procedure is set up by the market administrator in accordance with general principles specified in the order. Such procedure includes the manner of determining plant loss allowances not to exceed 5 percent of the butterfat content in the final product, and conversion factors for use in the absence of specific weights or tests.

After notice and hearing ("meeting"), the market administrator may issue tentative regulations with respect to the classification of milk which, if approved by the Secretary, become effective on the first day of the month following such approval.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

The order sets forth the basis for determining classification for milk moved in different forms and between different types of plants.

Outside Purchases:

If milk, cream or skim milk is received at a plant from producers or pool plants and also from dairy farmers who are not producers and from non-pool plants, the receipts from pool plants and producers are assigned as far as possible to Class I-A, Class II or to skim milk subject to the fluid skim differential. After making this assignment, pool milk and non-pool milk is assigned pro rata to the remaining classifications.

Handlers are required to pay specified amounts per hundredweight for milk, concentrated fluid milk, fluid milk products, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, fluid cream products. and skim milk which meet each of the following conditions when Class III milk is more than 15% Class I-A and Class II combined:

(1) It was derived from milk received at a non-pool plant from dairy farmers (other than the plant operator) and subsequently distributed in the marketing area, or received at a pool plant outside the marketing area.

(2) The milk or milk equivalent of the butterfat is in Class I-A or Class II, or the skim milk would be subject to the fluid skim differential if derived from pool milk.

If the milk or the milk equivalent of the butterfat or the skim milk is subject to another Federal order, the payments shall be an amount by which the class price under this order exceeds the class price under the other order, or (if the other order permits deduction of such payment from the amount otherwise due) the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price and the Class III price. Payment on skim milk is at the fluid skim differential.

If the milk is received at a nonpool plant in the 421-425 mile zone, or nearer to the marketing area, and not regulated by another order, the amount of payment is the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price and the Class III price. For concentrated fluid milk, cream, fluid milk products and cultured or flavored milk drinks containing less than 3.0 or more than 5.0 percent butterfat, payment is based on the 3.5 percent equivalent thereof. Payment on skim (either as skim milk or in cultured milk drinks) is at the fluid skim differential.

If the milk is received at a nonpool plant beyond the 421-425 mile zone, and not regulated by another order, payment is made at the rate of the difference between the Class I-A or Class II price, and the price at 15 Midwest condenseries. For milk, fluid milk products and cultured or flavored milk drinks, between 3.0 and 5.0 percent butterfat, payment is the difference between Class I-A milk of 3.5 percent butterfat and the condensery price. Payment for skim (as skim milk or in cultured milk drinks) is at the fluid skim differential.

Class prices used are adjusted for butterfat and for location of the plant at which the nonpool milk is received from farmers.

If the source of milk is not established, payment is required at the full class price for the zone at the plant at which the milk is first found.

Milk received from farms in Nassau and Suffolk Counties (which farms are not approved for sale of milk in New York City) is not included in the computation of pool obligations of handlers. Such milk is assigned pro-rata to the total classification of all milk from producers and pool plants.

Outside Sales:

Sales of Class I products to areas regulated by another Federal order are priced at the Class I-A price, except sales in Northern New Jersey, and outside State of New York. Sales of Class I products outside the marketing area and outside of another Federal order market are priced at 20 cents per hundredweight over the uniform price.

Producer-handler:

Milk produced on a handler's own farm is not subject to pricing and pooling under the order.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers.

Special Producer Provisions:

Provision is made for payment by handlers into the producer-settlement fund and for later disposition of payments due producers who cannot be located and of payments concerning which dispute arises as to whether such payments are due producers.

Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for market-wide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk reported by cooperatives or proprietary handlers to have been received from members of a qualified cooperative, or in the case of a qualified federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives.

Provision is also made for additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives which operate and to federations (or its federated cooperatives) which operate pool plants at which at least 25% of the milk marketed by its members is received.

Special Handler Provisions:

Cream payments

(1) On storage cream (separated from producer milk) which is disposed of as sour cream or reconstituted cream in the marketing area or which is not established to have been otherwise utilized, the handler is required to pay into the producer-settlement fund 9 cents per pound of butterfat if the milk was separated in the months of March through July and 10 cents per pound of butterfat if it was separated in the months of August through February.

(2) Payments are made to handlers out of the producer-settlement fund on frozen cream which cream is separated from producer milk during April through September and assigned to butter in the months of January through March, an amount per pound equal to the butter-cheese adjustment.

(3) For cream classified as Class II at end of period for classification, but later utilized in Class III, the handler may claim, as a refund from the producer-settlement fund, an amount representing the difference between the Class II and Class III prices for month the milk so classified was received from producers.

Pages 25 and 26 have been deleted.

(2) (a) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6:

(b) Plus the average price per pound of Wisconsin State brand Cheddars, f.o.b. Wisconsin assembling points minus 1.3 cents, times 2.4.

(c) Divide by 7, times 1.3, times 4.

(3) - - Price per pound of Chicago 92 score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat day milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - Basic formula price plus: 80 cents during April through June; $1.65 during October through December; $1.20 during all other months; subject to a "Supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted a standard utilization percentage as follows:

Month	Percent	Month	Percent	Month	Percent
January	86	May	68	September	61
February	82	June	60	October	70
March	78	July	54	November	81
April	73	August	56	December	87

The resulting net utilization percentage is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount during April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount during October through December.

Class II - Same as basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10. During April through July, 1954, Chicago 92-score butter times 1.08, divided by 10 for butterfat manufactured into butter (such utilization claimed under other Federal orders not included).

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34

Merrimack Valley, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Haverhill	North Andover
Billerica	Lawrence	Tewksbury
Chelmsford	Lowell	Tyngsboro
Dracut	Merrimac	Westford
Groveland	Methuen	West Newbury

Handler:

Person who operates a pool plant, or any other plant from which fluid milk products (i.e., milk,flavored milk, concentrated milk, cream, skim milk, flavored skim milk, cultured skim milk, or buttermilk) are disposed of directly or indirectly in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant if it meets certain specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers who hold Massachusetts certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area or is shipped in the form of milk to city plants, and the holding of a license by the handler to sell milk in the marketing area. Plants of producer-handlers and pool plants under the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are barred from being Merrimack Valley pool plants.

Producer:

Person whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets" and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." The term also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is temporarily diverted to another plant, if the handler reports the milk as being delivered to the pool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a dairy farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during March through September from a farm from which the handler or an affiliate received nonpool milk on more than three days in any one of the preceding months of October through February. "Exempt milk"

is milk received at a regulated plant (1) in bulk from an unregulated plant or from the dairy farmer in exchange for an equivalent quantity of packaged milk of (2) in packaged form from an unregulated plant in return for an equivalent quantity of bulk milk moved from a regulated plant for packaging during the same month.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary, Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Class II - Boston Class II prices plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33, subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. If the cream price is not reported the butterfat differential is determined by multiplying by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class I and Class II - A differential of minus 17.0 cents for Class I and minus 2.0 cents for Class II applies to milk received at country plants (i.e., plants located more than 10 miles from the periphery of the marketing area) which are located less than 40-1/2 miles from the city hall in Lawrence.

Page 37 is omitted.

Following is an abbreviated table of deductions applied to milk received at country stations beyond 40-1/2 miles:

Zone (Miles)	Class I price differentials (cents per cwt.)	Class II price differentials (cents per cwt.)
41-50	- 41.5	- 2.0
51-60	- 42.5	- 3.0
101-110	- 45.5	- 4.5
151-160	- 52.0	- 6.0
201-210	- 56.0	- 7.0
251-260	- 62.5	- 8.0
291 and over	- 65.5	- 8.0

Producer price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that nearby location differentials of 46 cents per hundredweight for farms located within 40 miles of Lawrence and 23 cents per hundredweight for farms located within 80 miles of Boston are added to the producer price. Such location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, cream or skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 percent per month on accounts due to or from the producer settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products other than cream are classified in accordance with rules for assignment at the second plant if moved to another pool plant. Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products, if moved to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Worcester or Springfield orders are assigned to Class I except that if shipper and receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment, such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to receiver's total Class II use of fluid milk products other than cream.

Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of "outside milk" are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, on "outside milk" assigned to Class I.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, except cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant (and also to a producer-handler's plant) are classified as Class I milk up to the total Class I uses of the same form of product at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are classified in the class to which they are assigned under those orders. Fluid milk products, other than cream, if moved to a regulated plant of a non-pool handler or to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order and then moved to another plant is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England states and New York State, it is Class I. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area except that any penalty payments incurred on sales classified as outside milk under the Boston order are deducted from the handler's obligation hereunder.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk other than exempt milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers, makes payments into the producer-settlement fund under specified condtions (See "Special Handler Provisions").

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays the prorata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including his own production, and on his receipts of outside milk (except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants). Receipts from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate by which the rate under this order exceeds the rate under the other order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Handlers are required to furnish producers with statements showing the quantity of milk delivered, payment rates, and the details and amounts of any deductions.

Advance payments are required on the 10th day after each month for the approximate value of milk delivered during the first 15 days of such month. Such payments in no event may be less than the Class II price. Handlers who make final payment on or before the 17th day after the end of a month are not required to make advance payments.

Special Handler Provisions:

"Exampt" milk (i.e., milk of a dairy farmer's own production or milk from a nonpool plant which is delivered in bulk to a plant for packaging) when received by a handler is not priced or pooled under the order.

Page 40(a) deleted.

disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III. Frozen cream, plastic cream, and ice cream and ice cream mix (liquid or powder) derived from Grade B milk is classified in Class IV.

Class III - Condensed milk (sweetened or unsweetened) disposed of to commercial food processors located within the surplus milk manufacturing area, sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, evaporated milk, whole milk powder, nonfat dry milk solids, condensed skim milk (these specified products being designated as Class III(a) milk), milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), loss in transit, and shrinkage (not over 0.5 per cent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 per cent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler.)

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. The "basic formula" price is the higher of Class III or Class IV price for the preceding month. For the delivery periods May through July, 1954 the basic formula price shall not be less than the Class IV price for the preceding month plus 10 cents.

Classes I and II - "Basic formula" price plus the fixed differentals and "supply-demand" adjustment as follows:

Grade A -

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
	(cents per hundredweight)	
May-June	60	40
July-Nov.	110	70
Dec.-Apr.	80	50

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Class I and Class II prices are subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from the percentage which Class I and II sales are of producer receipts for the most recent twelve months. A price adjustment of 3 cents is made for each percentage point that utilization differs from 72 percent. Such price adjustment applies to both the Class I price and the Class II price. Such decrease shall not be more than 24 cents during March through August 1954.

Grade B - Above prices less 10 cents.

(On Grade A or B moved in bulk outside the designated surplus manufacturing area during September, October, or November the above prices are increased by 70 cents).

Class III - The higher price resulting from the following two formulae (except that evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids are priced under "(1)"):

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk at the following places:

Borden Company	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company	West Bend, Wisconsin

(2) The Class IV price.

Class IV - Price per pound of Chicago 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 75.2 cents (for the delivery periods April through June 1954 subtract 85.2 cents).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices: The location adjustment credit on milk received from producers at a plant beyond 70 miles from Chicago which is either (a) moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk to a city bottling plant, or (b) classified as Class I milk without being moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk (except unaccounted-for milk) is 2 cents for each 15 miles that the plant is located beyond 70 miles but the total adjustment credit cannot exceed 42 cents per hundredweight.

The location adjustment credit on milk received at a plant beyond 70 miles which is (a) moved as fluid cream to a city bottling or ice cream plant, or (b) which is classified as Class II milk without being moved as cream or milk is as follows:

Distance from the approved plant to the City Hall in Chicago (miles)			Cents per hundredweight
0	to	70	0
70.1	to	85	5
85.1	to	115	10
115.1	to	160	20
160.1	to	220	30
220.1	to	250	35
250.1	to	310	40
310.1	and	over	50

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 42

New Orleans, Louisiana

Marketing Area:

New Orleans and parts of Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes in Louisiana.

Handler:

Person who operates a city or country plant.

A fluid milk plant:

(1) A plant from which Class I after processing is disposed of to retail and wholesale outlets in the marketing area, or
(2) A plant from which Class I milk or cream is transferred to the plant in (1) above on at least 20 days in September through December and 5 days or more the other months.

Such plant is not included in this definition for any month when only Class II milk is shipped, or during September through December when fluid whole or skim milk is shipped on less than 20 days, or in any other month when such shipments are made on less than 5 days.

Producer:

Person, other than producer-handler, who produces milk for consumption as milk in marketing area, and which is received at fluid milk plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, concentrated milk, and milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Livestock feed, dumped skim, shrinkage in producer receipts not exceeding 2 percent, and any item produced not classified in Class I.

No skim milk or butterfat shall be classified as Class II during delivery periods of October through February if producer receipts of skim milk or butterfat during the preceding delivery period are less than 90 percent of the utilization by all handlers in Class I.

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk)

1. Using the latest reported figures available on the 25th day of the preceding month, compute a formula index as follows:

   (a) Determine the bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for all commodities (1947-49 base).

milk (as computed in 2 above) and dividing the remainder so obtained by 0.96.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

For Skim Milk - Any plus amount resulting from the price computed for butterfat times 0.04, minus average prices paid at following plants for ungraded 4.0 percent milk divided by 0.96.

Pet Milk Co.	Kosciusko, Miss.
Brookhaven Creamery Co.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Borden Food Co.	Starkville, Miss.
Kraft Foods Co.	Newton, Miss.
Wilson & Co.	Macon, Miss.
Cooperative Creamery Assn.	Starkville, Miss.

For Butterfat - Chicago 92-score butter times 110, (105 March through August, 1954)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is announced for milk containing 4.0 percent butterfat. The butterfat differential for each handler is computed as follows: The handler's uniform price per hundredweight of butterfat, minus the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price: The Class I price is established for the 61-70 mile zone. The following schedule of differentials is established.

Miles from New Orleans	Cents per hundredweight
20 or less	+ 28
20 to 30	+ 8
30 to 40	+ 6
40 to 50	+ 4
50 to 60	+ 2
60 to 70	0
70 to 80	- 2
80 to 90	- 4
90 to 100	- 6
100 to 110	- 7
More than 110	- 8

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler monthly pool with base rating plan; no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk or cream to another handler is classified as Class I except that such transfers may be classified in another class if mutually agreed upon by the handler and the transferee (except a producer-handler) and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received from sources other than producers or handlers are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

As Class I to a nonfluid plant unless:

(1) Handler satisfies market administrator of utilization in Class II

(2) The utilization of such milk in such plant is less than the total pounds of skim milk and butterfat received from the transferor handlers and from regular dairy farmers, in which case the transferred milk is assigned to the remaining uses of skim milk and butterfat which yield highest rate to producers after a similar assignment of the milk from regular dairy farmers.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

(1) Class II price.

(2) Average of prices paid at 15 condenseries (see amendment 9 of the order) for 3.5 percent milk adjusted to 3.8 percent by adding price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 0.12 times 3.

(3) Average daily price per pound of "Cheddars" at Wisconsin primary markets, times 8.53; plus monthly average 92-score butter price per pound at Chicago, times 0.902; minus 34.3 cents; plus monthly average 92-score butter price per pound at Chicago, times 0.12; times 3.

(4) 92-score butter at Chicago x 1.2 x 3.8.
PLUS
price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, multiply by 8.2.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus $1.25.

Class II - March through July 1954, the higher of:
(1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content, adjusted to 3.8 percent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.,	Salem, Indiana
Madison Milk Co.,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketint Asso.	Orleans, Indiana

(2) Price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15 times 3.8.
PLUS
price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.2 deduct 8 cents.

During March through July 1954 each handler shall be credited the following amount for each pound of butterfat in producer milk utilized in butter or American type cheese: the lower of, six cents, or the Class II price minus local plant price, (1) above, divided by 3.8.

Class II - Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of milk and milk drinks received; all items not specified as Class I.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):

Class I - The new England Class I price (see Boston summary Order No. 4) plus 81 cents.

Page 66 is omitted.

Class II - Boston Class II plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differentials; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40 quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33, subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. If the cream price is not reported, the butterfat differential is determined by multiplying by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on October 1, 1951. They are subject to automatic change if rail tariffs on milk or cream change:

Zone (Miles)	Class I Price Differentials (cents per cwt.)	Class II Price Differentials (cents per cwt.)
Less than 100½	0	0
101-110	65.0	2.5
151-160	71.5	3.5
200-210	75.5	3.5
251-260	82.0	6.5
301 and over	86.0	7.5

Producer Price - Same as Class I, above.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or its component utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved from the plant of a handler to the plant of another handler is classified as reported by the seller, or by the buyer, except that assignment to Class II may not exceed Class II utilization at the receiving plant.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk (i.e., milk and milk products which is not producer milk, milk delivered by dairy farmers for other markets, or milk and milk drinks from a Federal order plant) is deducted from Class II and if there is not sufficient Class II, then from Class I. Milk and milk products received in packaged form from a Federal order plant are classified according to actual use.

Milk and milk drinks received from another Federal order plant are classified in Class I except that during the months July - March such milk must be classified in Class II if it results in producer milk being more than 5% of Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of to a handler or plant subject to another Federal order is classified as reported, but Class II must not exceed total Class II milk of the buyer except in the cost of transfers to Boston.

Milk or skim milk sold to nonhandlers, except nonhandlers subject to another Federal order, is Class I to the extent of the receiver's Class I utilization.

Where a handler maintains separate lists of producers who supply him with milk for sale outside the marketing area, he may pay such prices as he has previously reported to the market administrator. Otherwise outside sales are priced the same as area sales.

Page 68 and 68a are deleted.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Compute a "formual index as follows:

(1) Average the four latest Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly indexes of wholesale commodity prices and divide by .5108.

(2) Divide by 0.01776 the monthly price paid per hundredweight for 20 per cent protein mixed dairy feed, as reported by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

(3) Divide by 1.0915 the monthly index of prices received for all farm products, published by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, on a 1910-14 base, and divide the result by the following:

January, February, March	0.96
April, May, June	1.00
July, August, September	1.04
October, November, December	1.00

(4) Divide by 0.013945 the monthly price at 15 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) and divide the result by the following:

January	1.02	May	.98	September	1.00
February	1.02	June	.96	October	1.00
March	1.01	July	.97	November	1.02
April	.99	August	1.00	December	1.03

(5) Divide by 16,640 the total Class I sales, exclusive of milk moved to plants outside of New Jersey and Delaware from which no routes are operated in the marketing area, for the previous month and divide the result by the following:

January	.98	May	.98	September	1.04
February	.99	June	.98	October	1.05
March	1.00	July	.99	November	1.02
April	.99	August	.99	December	.99

Divide the sum of (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) by 5 to obtain the "formula index."

The Class I price for each calendar quarter shall be determined by the "formula index" computed in the month preceding the quarter, in accordance with the tabulation below. If the "formula index" is not included in the tabulation, the price for the calendar quarter shall be determined by the adjacent index bracket which is the same as or nearest to the bracket equivalent to the price in the previous quarter.

Class II - Sum of butterfat and skim values.

Butterfat value is computed as follows: Average of specified quotations per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream in the Philadelphia market, minus $2, and divided by 8.50. The butterfat value should not be less than the price per pound of New York 92-score butter times 1.2, times 4, minus 19 cents.

Skim milk value is computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (roller process "other brands" for human consumption) carlots bags or barrels as published in "Producers' Price Current", minus 5 cents, times .90, and multiply by 7.5.

During April through June, 1954 for milk, skim milk and butterfat which is dumped, disposed of for animal feed or manufactured into specified products, deduct the higher of 20 cents per hundredweight of total quantity or 5 cents per pound of butterfat in such total quantity.

Premium for Grade A milk - 40 cents if bacteria is below 10,000 per c.c.; 25 cents for 10,000 to 25,000. This premium is multiplied by the ratio of Grade A milk sold either in fluid form or as products manufactured from Grade A milk to the total quantity of Grade A milk received from producers. Two cents additional butterfat differential shall be paid for each one-tenth of one per cent in the butterfat test as such milk above 3.7 percent.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - 5 cents per point. (Applies only to products containing less than 6 per cent or more than 3 per cent of butterfat; Class II differential applies to other products.)

Class II - Butterfat value used in Class II price divided by 40.

Producer Price - Same as Class I.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in 11-16 mile zone plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. Thirty-four cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in 31-40 mile zone, plus one cent for each additional 10 miles up to a maximum of 64 cents.

Class II Price - 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in the 11-16 mile zone plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. Eight cents for milk delivered to plants in the 31-70 mile zone plus one cent for each additional 70 miles.

Producer Price - Handlers deduct from payments to producers 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in the 11-16 mile zone, plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. For milk delivered to plants beyond 31 miles, the deduction is computed as follows: Class I location differential times the percentage of handler's sales of producer milk in Class I, plus the Class II differential times the percentage of handler's sales of producer milk in Class II.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, cream or skim milk used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk moved from one handler's plant to the plant of another handler is Class I. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting written agreement to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 65

Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Area:

City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who operates a "pool plant" or operates a nonpool plant and disposes of Class I or Class II milk in the marketing area. A handler includes also a cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which is diverted from a pool plant if the association collects the payment for such diverted milk. Specifications relating to the proportion of milk disposed of in the marketing area and to the months during which milk is moved to the marketing area are set forth to define a pool plant.

Producer:

Person who produces milk under a dairy farm permit which milk is received at a pool plant or diverted from such plant by a cooperative association. A producer whose milk is approved by appropriate health authority as Grade A is a "Grade A producer." Other producers not so approved are "Grade B producers."

This definition does not apply during March through July, 1954 if during the first 15 days of February, 1954 the producer's milk is delivered to a non-pool processing plant which distributes milk on routes outside the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, milk drinks, milk used to produce concentrated milk (other than evaporated and condensed) for fluid consumption, products containing less than 8 percent butterfat not specified in another class, and shrinkage of butterfat in producer and emergency milk in excess of 2½ percent of such receipts.

Class II - Buttermilk, cream, products containing 8 percent or more butterfat not specified in other classes.

Class III - Plain or sweetened condensed or evaporated milk, powdered milk, animal feed, cheese, candy, eggnog, whipped cream, whipped cream substitutes, ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, and milk used in margarine, dumped or spilled and in inventory variations and butterfat shrinkage not in excess of 2½ percent of receipts of butterfat in producer and emergency milk.

Class IV - Butter.

Class II - The Class I price less 45 cents.

Class III - March through August - the price for Class III is the higher of:

(1) The price pursuant to "(2)" under "basic formula" price, or

(2) The price paid for 3.5 percent milk received from producers at the following plants:

M. & R. Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.,	Chillicothe, Ohio
Carnation Milk Company,	Hillsboro, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc.	Greenville, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc. (Osgood Milk Co.)	Osgood, Indiana
Carnation Milk Company,	Maysville, Kentucky

September through February - the higher of the above plus 30 cents.

During the period ending August 31, 1954 the Class III price is the higher of paragraph (2) and the following:

(a) Subtract 5.5 cents from monthly Chicago 92-score butter price times 1.2, times 3.5.

(b) Monthly weighted average carlot prices per pound for nonfat dry milk solids, spray and roller process f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area minus 6 cents, multiply result by 7.7.

(c) Deduct 25 cents from sum of (a) and (b). However, during the same period the price for milk used in ice cream, ice cream mix, eggnog, whipped cream (and substitutes), and cottage cheese is the sum of (a) and (b).

Class IV - Class III price minus 17-1/2 cents. During March through August, 1954, the price is the same as Class III.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I and II determine the percent which the butter portion of the basic formula butter-powder alternative is of the price computed pursuant to the butter powder alternative. Apply the percentage to the respective class prices and divide by 35.

Class III and IV - subtract $5.50 from average price per hundredweight of butter computed in par. 2(a) - page 81a, multiply by 1.2; subtract the amount per hundredweight computed from par. 2(b) - page 81a and divide the result by 1,000.

Beginning September 1, 1954, the Class III differential is the average price per hundredweight of butter pursuant to the butter portion of the basic formula butter-powder alternative, times 1.2; minus the price per hundredweight of powder computed pursuant to the powder portion of the basic formula butter-powder alternative; and divide the result by 1,000. The Class IV differential is computed by subtracting $5.00 from the average price per hundredweight of butter computed pursuant to the butter portion of the basic formula butter-powder alternative, times 1.2; minus the price per hundredweight of powder computed pursuant to the powder portion of the basic formula butter-powder alternative; and divide the result by 1,000.

Producer Price - For each one-tenth of one percent variation in the average test of a producer's milk from 3.5 percent butterfat, the differential is as follows: 5 cents when the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter is more than 40 cents, but not more than 50 cents, plus or minus 1 cent for each 10-cent range in the butter price above or below the 40-50 cent range.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

The milk in each class is computed on a volume basis adjusted by the butterfat content in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Separate uniform prices are computed for Grade A and Grade B milk. Grade B price is 40 cents per hundredweight less than the Grade A price.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I, and cream so disposed of is Class II. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (under specified conditions milk or skim milk other than producer milk received under permit issued by proper health authorities during months when receipts of producer milk or skim milk of the handler are less than 120 percent of such handler's Class I utilization of Class I or skim milk) is subtracted on a pro rata basis from each class.

Other outside milk is deducted from the class in which it is used. Handler operating a nonpool plant with routes in the marketing area must pay the difference between the value as used in the area and the Class III price.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler who distributes milk or manufactures milk products is considered Class I, and cream so disposed of is considered Class II. Handler is permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller, subject to verification by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members are turned over to the cooperative associations. A market service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for nonmembers.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic Formula Price - The "basic formula" price per hundredweight is the highest of the prices determined pursuant to (a), (b), or (c) below for the preceding delivery period.

(a) Price paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (See list under Chicago order).

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 6,
PLUS
price per pound of "cheddars," f.o.b. Wisconsin primary market, minus 1.3 cents, times 2.4 - Divide the above sum by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(c) Carlot price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) multiplied by 8.2 and subtract 64.2 cents
PLUS
price per pound of 93-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 4.24 and deduct 11 cents. (If no price is quoted for 93-score butter, the highest prices quoted for 92-score butter are used.)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - The adjustment is computed from sales and receipts in the Chicago market. (See Chicago summary for details.)

For the months of March through August, 1954 decreases based on the supply-demand ratio are not more than 24 cents.

Class I - A computed price for 3.5 percent milk less a butterfat price, yields a skim milk value as follows:

(1) Whole milk - "Basic formula" price plus $0.70 in May and June $1.30 during July through January, and $0.90 during February through April. Add (or subtract) 3 cents for each percentage "supply-demand adjustment" is greater (or less) than 72 percent.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68

Wichita, Kansas

Marketing Area:

Wichita, Kansas and Delano, Kechi, Minneha, Riverside, Waco, Gypsum, Park, Payne and Wichita Townships, and the city of Eastborough, all in Sedgwick County.

Handler:

(a) An operator of an approved plant. An approved plant is (1) any plant approved by health authorities of Wichita, Kansas or Sedgwick County, Kansas for handling and disposition of fluid milk in the marketing area, such milk having been received from producers holding "Grade A" permits from those health authorities; (2) any plant supplying Federal installations in the marketing area with Class I milk.

(b) Any cooperative association which diverts producer milk to an unapproved plant for its account.

Pool Plant:

A plant, other than that of a producer handler, approved by Wichita or Sedgwick County, Kansas health authorities from which (a) Class I milk disposed of during March through April is at least 40 percent or more of total receipts from approved dairy farmers, and from which at least 20 percent of total receipts is disposed of as Class I on routes in the marketing area, and (b) Class I milk disposed of during any other months is at least 50 percent of total receipts from approved dairy farmers, and, from which at least 25 percent of total receipts is disposed of as Class I on routes in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with the health regulations of Wichita, Kansas, or Sedgwick County, Kansas, which milk is delivered to a pool plant or which is diverted from a pool plant, and excluding any approved dairy farmer with respect to milk received by a handler partially exempted from this order.

Classification:

Class I - Butterfat and skim milk (including reconstituted milk)(1) disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, and milk drinks, yogurt, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (except bulk ice cream mix), (2) used to produce fluid or frozen concentrated milk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks neither sterilized nor in hermetically sealed cans, and (3) skim and butterfat used in creaming cottage cheese (4) skim and butterfat not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - (1) butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk (sweet) or plain), nonfat dry milk (roller and spray), powdered whole milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, frozen desserts, aerated cream, eggnog, casein, margarine and skim milk used to produce cottage cheese curd; (2) frozen and stored cream; (3) butter starter, wholesale baking and candy making; (4) disposed of as livestock feed; (5) dumped skim milk; (6) in shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts; (7) in shrinkage of other source milk; and (8) in month-end inventory as milk, skim milk, cream (except frozen) and any products specified as Class I.

Class Prices (3.8 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The higher of:

(1) The average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk adjusted to 3.8 percent on a direct ratio basis at 15 plants (see list under Chicago order), or

(2) 92-score butter at Chicago minus 3 cents, multiplied by 1.2 times 3.8.

PLUS

the weighted average carlot price per pound, human consumption, of dry milk solids, spray and roller process f.o.b. manufacturing plants Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times 0.962.

Class I - The basic price for the preceding month plus $1.65.

Class II - For months of March through June, average prices reported at following plants for milk of 3.8 percent butterfat.

Arkansas City Cooperative Milk Association	Arkansas City, Kansas
	Ottawa, Kansas
Bennett Creamery Co.	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.	Iola, Kansas

For all other months: the higher of such price, or the average price of milk for manufacturing purposes f.o.b. plant, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (adjusted to 3.8 percent).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter, times 0.120.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter, times 0.115.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide pool with base rating; no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred to another handler is classified as mutually indicated, otherwise as Class I if transferred or diverted as milk, skim milk or cream, providing receiving handler has equivalent utilization of skim milk and butterfat and classifies such so as to allocate greatest Class I utilization to producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received from sources other than handlers and producers is subtracted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk skim milk or cream transferred in fluid form over 250 miles to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I; fluid cream so transferred is Class II if such utilization is established by another Federal Order, or if containers are labeled "Grade C cream for manufacturing only."

Milk, skim milk and cream transferred in bulk, less than 250 miles to an unapproved plant which distributes fluid milk and cream is classified as Class I. If the purchaser permits verification of records by the market administrator, the above mentioned products are classified in the highest value classes remaining after subtracting in series beginning with the highest use classification milk received directly from dairy farmers.

Milk, skim milk and cream diverted not more than 250 miles to an unapproved plant which does not distribute fluid milk and cream is classified as Class II.

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a nonpool plant from which fluid milk, skim milk or cream is transferred to a pool plant is subject to reclassification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A handler who also produces milk but does not pruchase milk from other producers is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that such handler must file periodic reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs but not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to each producer for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month at the approximate value of such milk.

A base rating plan applies each month of the calendar year, with bases being determined by daily average deliveries during the preceding August through November. Effective January 1, 1955 the daily average base for each producer who regularly delivered milk for at least 60 days during the preceding August through November, is computed by dividing total pounds delivered by number of days which deliveries were made during the period or by 90 - whichever is greater. For producers who cannot

establish a base by the foregoing method, a base may be computed by multiplying such producer's daily average deliveries for the month by the percentage the base milk delivered for the month, is of total producer deliveries and for the months January through July divide by 2.

(2) Add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a "current utilization percentage", i.e., the percentage which Class I sales (less interhandler transfers) are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted the "Standard utilization percentage" as specified in the order.

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent. 1/ The amount of the supply-demand adjustment for each delivery period prior to August 1954 shall not be more or less than 28 cents.

Class II - Class I price minus 30 cents.

Class III - "Basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

See Class I price formula.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base-rating plan or new producer clause.

1/ Supply-demand adjustment suspended for March and April, 1954.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 74

Columbus, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Columbus and Bexley and specified townships in Franklin County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers at a "fluid milk plant." The term "fluid milk plant" is defined as the premises and parts of the building and facilities used in the receipt and processing or packaging of milk which is disposed of on a route wholly or partly within the marketing area. This excludes any part of building or facilities used for handling milk which the health authorities require to be kept separate from milk sold as Class I milk in marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces -

(1) Under a dairy farm permit issued by appropriate health authorities, milk which is received at a "fluid milk plant," or

(2) Milk received as part of a supply of a "fluid milk plant" not required by appropriate health authorities to obtain milk from farms under dairy farm permits.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, milk used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption, and milk not accounted for in Class II, Class III or Class IV.

Class II - Cream (sweet, or sour) mixtures of cream, milk or skim milk (including eggnog) containing more than 6.0 percent butterfat, aerated milk and cream, mixtures such as "Reddi-Whip," "Instant Whip," etc., and cottage cheese.

Class III - Frozen cream, condensed milk and condensed skim (except milk or skim in hermetically sealed cans), ice cream, ice cream mix, ice cream novelties, ice sherberts, imitation ice cream, milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed and plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of receipts from producers.

Class IV - Milk products other than those specified in Class I, II and III.

Class III - August through March same as Class II skim milk and butterfat price.

Butterfat price (cwt.): April through July - "basic formula" plus 20 cents, times the percentage represented by the butterfat portion of the butter-nonfat dry milk solids basic price formula, then divided by 0.035.

Skim milk price (cwt.): April through July - "basic formula" plus 20 cents, minus the butterfat value times 0.035, then divided by 0.965.

Class IV:

Skim milk price (cwt.): Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants, minus 5.5 cents times 8.5.
Butterfat price (cwt.): Chicago 92 score butter times 120 (butterfat used for butter is $5 per hundredweight less).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -None, because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - The weighted average price per hundredweight of producer butterfat in Class II and Class III minus the weighted average price of producer skim milk in Class II and Class III, divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Handlers - 17 cents per hundredweight is deducted on producer milk actually moved as whole milk to the marketing area from a plant more than 40 miles from Columbus.

Producer - 17 cents per hundredweight may be deducted from all producer milk received at a plant more than 40 miles from Columbus.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

On milk received from producers for the delivery period of April, May June, and July a deduction of 35 cents per hundredweight is made for all producer milk. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into three equal parts and a premium established which is paid all producers for these months.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream to another handler who receives milk from producers, is classified as agreed upon by both handlers.

Milk disposed of as fluid milk or as milk products in fluid form to a handler who receives no milk from producers is classified as Class I milk. Milk disposed of to such a handler in the form of fluid cream is classified as Class II milk.

(2) The price per hundredweight of skim milk shall be the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, in barrels, for human consumption, in Chicago) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5.

Class III

(1) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is computed as follows: Multiply the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120 (the price per hundredweight of butterfat in butter or in shrinkage is the above price minus $5.00).

(2) The price per hundredweight for skim milk is the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (roller process, in barrels, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5.

During the months of April through June, 1954 if the average of the prices per hundredweight for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat reported at the plants listed below is less than the prices computed in paragraph (1) and (2) above (exclusive of the proviso in paragraph (1) the prices in paragraph (1) are reduced by an amount representing such difference times 14.28571, and the price pursuant to paragraph (2) is reduced by an amount representing such difference times 0.51813.

Defiance Milk Products Co.	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Co.	Coldwater, Ohio
Nestles Milk Products Co.	Marysville, Ohio
Fisher Dairy and Cheese Co.	Wapakoneta, Ohio
Swift and Co.	Lima, Ohio

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Weighted average price per hundredweight of butterfat in all classes minus weighted average price per hundredweight of skim milk in all classes, divided by 1,000.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to producer milk moved in the form of Class I or Class II products to the marketing area from a pool plant located outside the marketing area or disposed of from such plant as Class I or Class II outside the marketing area, the following deductions shall be made: 15 cents per hundredweight at plants in the 60-75 mile zone, 18 cents in the 75-90 mile zone, and plus an additional two cents for each 15 mile zone thereafter.

Producer Price - Deductions on producer milk delivered to plants outside the marketing area may be made as follows:

Mile Zone	Maximum Deduction
30 to 60	13
60 to 75	15
75 to 90	18
Beyond 90	2 cents additional for each 15 miles

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 77

Paducah, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

McCracken County, Kentucky

Handler:

A person who operates a pool plant, i.e., a milk plant from which milk or cream in bottled form is disposed of in the marketing area or a country receiving station approved to furnish Grade A milk or cream for sale in the marketing area. A cooperative association of producers is also a handler with respect to the milk of producers which is diverted to any milk plant.

Producer:

Any person whose milk may be sold as Grade A bottled milk in the marketing area and whose milk is received at a pool plant or diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, buttermilk, skim milk, milk drinks, cream, and all milk not specifically accounted for in Class II.

Class II - Products other than specified in Class I, plant shrinkage up to 2 percent of receipts from producers, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat)

"Basic Formula" price - The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(a) The Class II price for the delivery period, or

(b) The average prices paid during the delivery period at 15 evaporated milk plants (see list used for Chicago "basic formula" price) adjusted to 4.0 percent by application of the producer butterfat differential.

Class I - The "basic formila" price plus $1.70 per hundredweight for September, October, November, December, January and February; plus $1.20 per hundredweight for March and August; and plus 60 cents per hundredweight for April, May, June and July.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary - Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Class II - The Boston Class II price plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33, subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. If the cream price is not reported, multiply by 0.125 the average of daily prices of Chicago 92-score butter reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the cureent month, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices -

The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on October 1, 1951. The location differentials are subject to automatic changes if rail tariffs on milk or cream change:

Zone (Miles)	Class I price differentials (cents per cwt.)	Class II price differentials (cents per cwt.)
51- 60	-42.5	-3.0
101-110	-45.5	-4.5
151-160	-52.0	-6.0
201-210	-56.0	-7.0
251-260	-62.5	-8.0
291-and over	-65.5	-8.0

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that nearby location differentials of 46 cents and 23 cents per hundredweight are added for milk delivered by producers whose farms are located in certain cities, towns, and counties near to the marketing area. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or fluid milk products used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent per month on accounts due to or from the producer settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products other than cream are classified in accordance with assignment or actual utilization respectively if moved to another pool plant or if moved to a buyer-handler's plant. Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products if moved to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the Class in which they are classified under that order. Receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Classes I-A or I-B under that order. Receipts from plants subject to the Worcester or Merrimack Valley orders are assigned to Class I except that if the shipper and the receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to the receiver's total Class II uses of fluid milk products other than cream.

Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of "outside milk" are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, on "outside milk" assigned to Class I.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley or Worcester order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved to a producer-handler's plant or to any unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders is classified as Class I. Movements to plants subject to such orders are classified in the class to which assigned under the other orders. Movements assigned to Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order are classified in Class I under this order. Milk assigned to other classes under the New York order is classified as Class II under this order. Milk retransferred after movement to a regulated plant of a nonpool handler or to an unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who received no milk except "exempt milk" from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers makes payments into the producer-settlement fund under specified conditions (see "Special Handler Provisions").

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays the prorata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers including his own production and on his receipts of outside milk (except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants), and on "exempt milk" processed at a regulated plant. Receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate by which the rate under this order exceeds the rate under the other order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Pages 150, 151, and 152 deleted

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary - Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Class II - Boston Class II plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33. subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. If the cream price is not reported, multiply by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th of the current month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices -

The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on October 1, 1951. The location differentials are subject to automatic change if rail tariffs on milk or cream change.

Zone (Miles)	Class I price differentials (cents per cwt.)	Class II price differentials (cents per cwt.)
51-60.	- 42.5	- 3.0
101-110	- 45.5	- 4.5
151-160	- 52.0	- 6.0
201-210	- 56.0	- 7.0
251-260	- 62.5	- 8.0
291- and over	- 65.5	- 8.0

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that nearby location differentials of 46 cents per hundredweight are added for milk delivered by producers whose farms are located in six Massachusetts counties. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or fluid milk products used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 percent per month on accounts due to or from the producer settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products other than cream are classified in accordance with assignment or actual utilization respectively if moved to another pool plant or if moved to a buyer-handler's plant. Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products, if moved to another plant, are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order. Receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A or I-B under that order. Receipts from plants subject to the Worcester or Merrimack Valley orders are assigned to Class I except that if the shipper and the receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to the receiver's total Class II uses of fluid milk products other than cream.

Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of "outside milk" are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, on "outside milk" assigned to Class I.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved to a producer-handler's plant or to any unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield orders is classified as Class I. Movements to plants subject to such orders are classified in the class to which assigned under the other orders. Movements assigned to Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order are classified in Class I under this order. Milk assigned to other classes under the New York order is classified as Class II under this order. Milk retransferred after movement to a regulated plant of a nonpool handler or to an unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield orders is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England States or New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk except "exempt" milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers, makes payments into producer settlement fund under specified conditions.

(pages 157 and 158 deleted)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 5

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Market Area:

Designated portions of Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie Counties, Oklahoma.

Handler:

(1) A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by a health authority (municipal, State or Federal having jurisdiction in the marketing area) from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks or cream is disposed of for fluid consumption in the marketing area).

(2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such cooperative association.

Producer:

A person who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by a local health authority or who produces milk acceptable to a Federal agency and whose milk is delivered to an approved plant. (Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted to an unapproved plant.)

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, and any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk or skim milk; milk used to produce concentrated milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks for fluid consumption and not sterilized or hermetically sealed; and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, frozen cream in storage, dumped skim, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent, shrinkage in "other source" milk, and inventory of Class I items.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. "Basic formula" price is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month.

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest manufacturing plant (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 percent basis by dividing the average price at the 15 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0,

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June - $1.70; all other months - $1.90. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) The price is subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of gross volume of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage as follows:

Month for which price applies	Percent	Month	Percent	Month	Percent
January	113	May	127	September	130
February	117	June	130	October	119
March	121	July	135	November	111
April	123	August	134	December	110

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment. For each such minus percentage in excess of 2 the Class I price is increased 3 cents in January, February, March, July, August; 2 cents in April, May, and June; 4 cents in September through December each plus percentage in excess of 2 the Class I price is decreased 3 cents in January, February, March, July, August; 4 cents in April, May, June; 2 cents in September, October, November, and December. Such adjustment cannot exceed 50 cents.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following places

American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy	Norman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.
Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, cream or skim milk transferred to the plant of another handler is Class I milk. If statements are filed by transferring handler and receiver (except a producer-handler) it is classified in accordance with such statement subject to verification. If either handler has received "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified in a way to give the highest utilization to producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Sales of milk and cream to non-handlers are classified in Class I except that:

(a) Handler claims Class II classification on cream shipments, or establishes that such cream is without Grade A certification, or labels tags on containers "for manufacturing use only."

(b) Milk, skim milk or cream transferred in bulk to an unapproved plant not more than 200 miles from the approved plant may be classified as Class II under specified conditions.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is not subject to the pricing provisions of the order but must make certain reports to the market administrator upon request by him.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

A base rating plan applies February through July with bases determined by daily average deliveries during the preceding September through December (90 being the minimum number used to compute the daily average).

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order but such handlers are required to make reports under this order.

If a handler subject to another order disposes of Class I milk under this order, he pays into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6

Tulsa-Muskogee, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

Tulsa County, the city and township of Sapulpa in Creek County. and a part of Black Dog township in Osage County, and the cities of Muskogee, McAlester and Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Handler:

(1) A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by any health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks or cream is disposed of in the marketing area).

(2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such cooperative association.

Producer:

A person (except a producer-handler) who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by a local health authority which milk is delivered to an approved plant. (Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted to an unapproved plant.)

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk or skim milk, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent shrinkage in "other source" milk, inventory variation, cream, (frozen and stored) and dumped milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. "Basic formula" price is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 percent basis by dividing the average price at the 15 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. It is the highest of the following, computed for the preceding month.

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (See Chicago order for list).

(2) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for any day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 75.2 cents.

Class I and Class II Prices - "Basic formula" price plus fixed differentials:

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
	(cents per hundredweight)	
May-June	56	40
July-Nov.	106	70
Dec.-Apr.	76	50

And plus or minus a "supply-demand" adjustment based on sales and receipts in the Chicago market. (See Chicago summary for details).

During March through August, 1954 a decrease based on the supply demand ratio will not exceed 24 cents.

Class III Price - The higher of:

(1) Average price paid for the current month, for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Kraft Foods, Inc.,	Hartford, Wisconsin
Carnation Company	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Co.,	West Bend, Wisconsin

If prices are not reported for one or more of these plants, prices at the following plants are included:

Armour & Co.	Stoughton, Wisconsin
United Milk Products Co.,	Johnson Creek, Wisconsin

(2) If Class III is lower than Class IV, the price for Class III(a) milk is same as Class III. All other Class III shall be same as Class IV.

Class IV Price - The second alternative method of computing the "basic formula" price (butter-nonfat solids), minus 10 cents during the months April through June, 1954.

Classification:

Class I - Milk (including milk frozen) skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream mixtures, concentrated milk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks not sterilized, inventory variations, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, livestock feed, yogurt, cottage cheese, eggnog, bulk sales to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, shrinkage of producer milk up to three percent of volume in Class II products, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 4.

(3) Price per pound of 92-score butter (if 92-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.8, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and ruller process, human consumption at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 67 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus $1.65 provided that the price during April, May, and June shall not be higher than in March and that the price during October, November, December and January shall not be lower than in September.

Class II - The butter-powder formula (Item (3) of "basic formula"), except for a "make" allowance of 80 cents in lieu of 67 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco divided by 10, times 1.2.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco, divided 10, times 1.15.

Producer Price

Base milk - The Class I differential times the percentage of butterfat in base milk allocated to Class I plus the Class II differential times the remaining percentage of butterfat in base milk.

Excess milk - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco times 1.15.

Location Differentials:

Class I - 50 cents per hundredweight credited on producer milk received at a plant in Clallam or Jefferson Counties and 40 cents at all other plants located outside of District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties.

Class II - On plants located in District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties the handler will be charged 25 cents per hundredweight on the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) All receipts utilized in Class II products other than evaporated milk in hermetically sealed cans, butter, nonfat dry milk solids, powdered whole milk, cheddar cheese, and shrinkage allowed as Class II, or

(2) Producer receipts assigned to Class II at the plant.

Producer Prices

Base Milk - Deductions similar to Class I credits.

Excess Milk - 25 cents per hundredweight is added to the uniform price for excess milk received from producers at plants located in District No. 1 or in the counties of Kitsap and Mason.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers, including the handler's own production, and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is paid by handlers to the market administrator to cover marketing services for producers who are not members of a cooperative association. The deduction is also paid by handlers on all milk received from members of a cooperative association which does not perform all of the specified marketing services. On milk received from members at a cooperative plant, a deduction as authorized by members is remitted to the association.

Bases are established on August through December deliveries and apply the following February through January. New or irregular producers established a base by applying an appropriate monthly percentage to their deliveries.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 24

Detroit, Michigan

Marketing Area:

Detroit is the major city, but the defined marketing area includes all the territory in a roughly triangular area reaching north to Port Huron, west to Pontiac and Ann Arbor, and southeast to Trenton.

Handler:

Person operating a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area, a plant approved by health authorities and from which 10 percent or more of milk received from dairy farms during November and December is moved to a plant from which Class I sales are made, or a cooperative association, diverting to a non-handler, milk customarily received by handlers described above.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a handler's plant or diverted from such plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk (including skim milk equivalent of concentrated products) or buttermilk, and any milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Sweet or sour cream, or any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk for fluid use, containing at least 10 percent butterfat; sterilized flavored milk drinks, specified manufactured dairy products, livestock feed, dumped skim, shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 percent, and shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The higher of the following for the delivery month.

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 Midwest condenseries (See Chicago summary for list).

(2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago less 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlot, spray and roller process for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), less 5.5 cents times 8.2.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Producer differential.

Class II - Producer differential.

Producer Price - 7 cents when price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago is 60 cents, plus or minus one-half cent for each full cents that the butter price is above 60 cents or below 64.99 cents.

Location Differentials:

Handlers - Credits are allowed handlers on producer milk received at two categories of plants: (1) country plants (having no route sales in the marketing area) more than 34 miles from Detroit City Hall, and (2) plants from which route sales are made in the marketing area but which are located more than 34 miles from the outer boundary of the marketing area. The credit applies only to quantities ultimately sold as Class I and for both categories of plants the differentials are measured by the distance of the plant from Detroit City Hall as follows:

The rate is 14 cents for the 34 through 50 mile zone and 15 cents for more than 50 but not more than 60 miles. One cent added for each 10 miles or fraction thereof over 60 miles.

Producer - Same rates as above but on all milk received from producers at such plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. No new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to another handler in the form of milk or skim milk is Class I unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and in such event the receiving handler must allocate any "other source" milk first to Class II.

Bulk milk transferred from a cooperative country plant is classified with other producer milk at the receiving plant instead of being classified at the country plant.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted first from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat moved as milk or skim milk to a non-handler is Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed, subject to verification by the market administrator from books and records of the receiving plant.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43

North Texas

Marketing Area:

Counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant, Texas. The principal cities within the area are Dallas and Fort Worth.

Handler:

Operator of an approved plant, i.e., one which is approved by appropriate health authorities and from which milk is distrubuted as Class I on routes in the marketing area or which serves as a receiving station for such a plant. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted to an unapproved plant for its account.

Producer:

Person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk subject to health regulations which is delivered directly to an approved plant or caused to be diverted by a handler to an unapproved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except eggnog and bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk; milk used to produce concentrated (including frozen) milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks disposed of for fluid consumption without sterilization or packaging in hermetically sealed cans; and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All skim milk and butterfat other than Class I; livestock feed; in frozen cream stored not less than 30 days in public cold storage warehouses; in shrinkage up to 2 percent (April through June, 5 percent) in skim milk and butterfat receipts of producer milk, in month end inventory; disposed of as bulk milk or skim (March through August), in bulk as cream during any month, as ungraded bulk milk or skim to bakeries or food manufacturers and non-fluid plants (if such disposition does not exceed ungraded milk received by handlers from producers during the month).

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk of skim with butterfat):

"Basic Formula" - Used for Class I price. It is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 percent milk, adjusted to 4.0 percent by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0 at 15 specified plants. (See Chicago summary for list).

(Continued)

Class II - The price computed under option (3) of the "Basic formula" for April, May and June. For the months July 1954 through March, 1955 the price computed under option (2) of the "basic formula" less 16 cents, or according to option (3) whichever is higher. For all other months, the price computed under option (2) or (3) whichever is higher. For the months April through July 1954, milk used in Cheddar cheese is priced by multiplying Wisconsin State brand "Cheddar" price by 8.0.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Chicago 92 score butter times 0.125.

Class II - For April 1954 through June 1955, Chicago 92-score butter times 1.08. After June 1955, such price times 1.15.

Producer Price - An amount according to the following table when Chicago 92-score butter is the ranges shown:

Butter Price	Butterfat Differential	Butter Price	Differential
20.0 - 29.99	3¢	70.00 - 79.99	8¢
30.00 - 39.99	4¢	80.00 - 89.99	9¢
40.00 - 49.99	5¢	90.00 - 99.99	10¢
50.00 - 59.99	6¢	$1.00 - $1.10	11¢
60.00 - 69.99	7¢		

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the average butterfat content of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream is Class I, (a) if transferred to a producer-handler, (b) if transferred or diverted to an approved plant unless Class II utilization is indicated by both handlers as provided by amendment three, (c) if transferred to unapproved plant more than 300 miles from Dallas and outside certain specified counties in Missouri and Arkansas, (d) if transferred as certified cream to unapproved plant, and (e) if transferred to an unapproved plant.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted first from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant is classified: (1) as Class I if moved as milk or skim milk and as Class II if moved as cream to an unapproved plant 250 miles or more from the Square of Chanute, Kansas; (2) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 250 miles from the Square of Chanute, Kansas and from which Class I milk is disposed of, unless the handler claims Class II and statements are filed by both handlers and non-handlers subject to verification: (3) as Class II milk if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 250 miles from the Square at Chanute, Kansas and from which no Class I milk is disposed of.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is exempt from the pricing provisions of the order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including handler's own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made on or before the last day of each month to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Bases are established at the average daily deliveries during September through December (90 being the minimum number of days used to compute the daily average) and apply the following March through August.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler who disposes of less than 10% of his Grade A milk as Class I in the marketing area must submit reports and is obligated to remit to the pool on such Class I sales on an account equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II values.

Handlers disposing of a greater portion of their milk in another Federal order market are not subject to this order except:

(a) Such handlers must submit reports to the market administrator covering receipts and utilization of skim milk and butterfat.

(b) If the value of Class I milk disposed of on routes in another Federal order market is less than its value under this order, the handler is required to pay such difference to the market administrator, less any contra differences in the values of Class I disposed of in such manner during the preceding eleven delivery periods. These payments are transferred to the market administrator of the order by which the handler is regulated, if the other order provides for receipt and distribution of such funds to producers, otherwise the amount is deposited in the producer settlement fund.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 49

San Antonio, Texas

Marketing Area:

All territory within Bexar County, Texas.

Handler:

(a) An operator of an approved plant i.e., any milk plant approved by an appropriate health authority for processing Grade A milk and from which Class I milk is delivered into the marketing area or which is supplying Class I milk to Federal institutions within the marketing area. (b) Cooperative diverting producer milk.

Producer:

A person who produces Grade A milk under a permit or rating issued by an appropriate health authority or is acceptable to an agency of the Federal Government for fluid consumption which milk is received directly at an approved plant.

Pool Plant:

Approved plant from which 15 percent or more of the receipts of milk from approved dairy farmers and other pool plants is distributed as Class I milk through retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, mixtures (except eggnog, bulk ice cream and frozen dairy product mixes) of cream and milk or skim milk and all other skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for in Class II and inventory variations.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts, shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Class I - Price is computed in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Divide the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index for all commodities by the average of such index for the years 1948-1950 and multiply by 100.

(2) Divide by 3.586 the average of the three latest monthly indexes of retail sales of nondurable goods (Department of Business of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas).

(3) Compute a labor-feed index as follows:

(a) Divide by 0.0485 the daily farm wage rate without board or room for Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.3.

(b) Divide by 0.03971 the average price paid per hundredweight for all mixed dairy feed in Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.7.

(c) Add (a) and (b) together.

(4) Add (1), (2), (3) together, divide by 3, round to nearest one,tenth.

(5) Multiply the result of (4) by $5.99 and divide by 100.

(6) Adjust the result of (5) so that it does not exceed the 15 condensery pay price adjusted to 4.0 percent (see Chicago summary) by less than $2 for each month, or more than $2.50 in April, May, and June, and $2.70 in all other months.

(7) Compute a utilization percentage (total pounds of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months divided into producer receipts for the same period rounded to nearest whole percent) and add to (6) 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is below 100 and subtract 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 110, except that such addition or subtraction cannot exceed 60 cents. The resulting amount rounded to nearest full cent is the Class I price, provided this price does not exceed North T4xas Class I by 50 cents.

Class II--The higher of:

(1) Average price per hundredweight of milk of 4.0 percent butterfat paid at:

Carnation Co.	Sulphur Springs, Texas
The Borden Co.	Mount Pleasant, Texas
Lamar Creamery	Paris, Texas

(2) Average of daily prices for month for Chicago 92 - score butter per pound, times 4.4.

PLUS

Average carlot price per pound, nonfat dry milk solids, human consumption, spray and roller process f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area, minus 5 cents, and multiply by 8.16.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92 score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 0.125.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for current month times 0.108.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago during the month times 1.1 divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred from a pool plant in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is classified (1) as Class I if transferred to a pool plant of another handler, unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers. Skim milk or butterfat so transferred cannot exceed Class II utilization in transferee plant and must permit maximum allocation of producer milk to Class I utilization; (2) as Class II if transferred, subject to verification by the Market Administrator, to a wholesale food manufacturer with no Class I disposition of skim milk or butterfat.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold within the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I if moved in the form of milk, skim milk or cream unless the handler claims Class II utilization and the operator of the unapproved plants maintains adequate records and to the extent the Class I utilization of skim milk and butterfat at such plant is less than the skim milk and butterfat so transferred plus receipts from its regular dairy farmers as determined by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on all milk from producers and on "other source" milk classified as Class I. Handlers operating nonpool plants are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on Class I milk distributed in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made on or before the last day of each month to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Special Handler Provisions:

For that portion of milk the handler disposes of as Class I milk under this order, which is derived from unpriced milk, he must pay into the producer settlement fund an amount representing the difference between the Class I and Class II price during February through July; and an amount representing the difference between the Class I and the uniform price during January and August.

Handlers, who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another Federally regulated market, are not subject to this order except for reports.

and milk or skim milk except eggnog, aerated cream products, ice cream and frozen dairy mixes, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk used to produce other than Class I products, disposed of as livestock feed, shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts (5 percent in April, May, and June of skim milk in producer milk receipts), all shrinkage in non-producer receipts, and all month-end inventory.

Class Prices (4.0 Percent Butterfat):

Class I - Class I price for the North Texas marketing area 15 cents.

Class II -

(1) For months of April, May, and June: Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 4.0 percent butterfat received at: Carnation Co., Sulphur Springs, Texas; Borden Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas; Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas.

(2) All other months: The higher of the following:

(a) The price resulting from (1) above.

(b) Average price per pound Chicago 92-score butter for the month; minus 3 cents; plus 20 percent; times 4.0

PLUS

weighted average carlot prices per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller) for human consumption f.o.b. manufacturing plants Chicago area; minus 5.5 cents; times 8.5; times 0.96.

(3) During the period February thru June, 1954 the Class II price for milk used in Cheddar cheese shall equal the average daily price per pound Wisconsin State Brand Cheddars f.o.b. Wisconsin assembly points, times 8.0.

Butterfat Differential:

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differential:

To handlers:

Class I - At plants within 70 highway miles of Midland, Texas, price increased 20 cents per hundredweight.

At plants east of the 103rd principal Meridian, and over 180 highway miles from Midland, Texas, price is reduced by 20 cents if plant is more than 70 miles but less than 105 miles from Abilene, Texas, and reduced by 35 cents if plant is 105 miles or more from Abilene.

When a handler operates two or more plants where different Class I prices apply, Class I shipments from each plant are assigned to the producer receipts at that plant. Where Class I shipments exceed producer receipts at a plant, the excess

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 63

Stark County, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Specified townships, sections, and lots within Stark, Mahoning, Columbiana, Wayne, Summit, and Portage Counties, all in Ohio.

Handler:

A person who operates a pool plant (i.e., a plant which, during a delivery period, disposes of at least 18,000 pounds of Class I milk on a route within the marketing area and, if located outside the marketing area, also disposes of 10 percent or more of its Class I milk on routes within the marketing area); or a person who operates a nonpool plant which disposes of Class I milk on a route within the marketing area. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted to a nonpool plant for its account.

Producer:

A person who produces milk which is shipped directly to a pool plant or diverted to a nonpool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream (sweet and sour), concentrated milk for fluid consumption, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk not in Class II, and shrinkage in excess of that allocated to Class II.

Class II - Frozen cream, ice cream, imitation ice cream, frozen desserts and mixes, eggnog, butter, butter oil, cheese (including cottage cheese), bulk condensed skim milk or whole milk (sweetened or unsweetened), evaporated or condensed milk or skim milk in hermetically sealed cans, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, dry whole milk, condensed or dry buttermilk or whey, powdered malted milk, lactose, yogurt, aerated products, skim milk dumped or disposed of as livestock feed, shrinkage to 2 percent of producer milk receipts, all shrinkage

prorated to "other source" milk, all milk used to produce other than Class I products, and milk disposed of in bulk as milk, skim milk or cream (March through August) to candy, soup or bakery products manufacturers.

Class Prices (3.5 Percent Butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 15 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth "Cheddars," divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.2.

Class I -

(a) Add 95 cents in April, May, and June, $1.40 in February, March, and July, and $1.85 in all other months, to "basic formula" price where handler holds health permit(s) as described. Handlers at pool plants not holding such permit(s) will pay 25 cents less than these amounts.

(b) To above amount, add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months, using combined data for the Cleveland and Stark County markets. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted a standard utilization percentage. The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 2 cents per net utilization percent with a limit of plus or minus 25 cents.

(c) The value per hundredweight of butterfat classified as Class I is the price perppound of Chicago 92-score butter times 1.30.

(d) The value for skim milk classified as Class I is determined pursuant to paragraph (a) and (b) of this section, minus price determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section times 0.035, divided by 0.965.

Class II -"Basic formula"price: Separate value for skim milk and butterfat are determined as the respective percentage of the Class II price that the butterfat and skim milk value are of the total milk price under alternative (3) of the "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None since skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, divided by 10. (Rounded to next highest half cent if result is not an even whole or half cent.)

Location Differentials:

None for handlers or producers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred (or diverted) in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a pool plant is classified as Class I if transferred (1) to a producer-handler, or (2) to another plant (pool or nonpool) which operates a Class I route within the marketing area, unless Class II utilization is indicated in the monthly reports of both of

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

Citation	Date Published	Action
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 7883	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 2573	5/2/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3615	6/24/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6863	10/31/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 7577	11/28/53	Amendment No. 8

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7768	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7580	11/28/53	Suspension
19 FR 397	1/22/54	Determination of equivalent feed prices
19 FR 1701	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11043	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1154	3/3/54	Order, as amended

TULSA-MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7918	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 101	1/6/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 2532	5/1/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 4544	8/4/53	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

Citation	Date Published	Action
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
18 FR 8721	12/29/53	Amendment No. 6

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
18 FR 6865	10/31/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/ 9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/4/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7919	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 3060	5/28/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 4551	8/4/53	Amendment No. 4

Citation	Date Published	Action
	DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24	
16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9651	10/25/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 5202	9/1/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1110	2/27/54	Amendment No. 5
	PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25	
16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 3845	5/1/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
	NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27	
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8444	12/17/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 7581	12/28/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 556	2/2/54	Amendment No. 6
	NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28	
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6866	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1081	2/26/54	Amendment No. 3

Citation	Date Published	Action
	TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30	
16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 870	2/13/53	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7	1/1/54	Amendment No. 11
	CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY - ORDER NO. 31	
16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1
	FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32	
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1703	3/30/53	Amendment No. 6
	MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34	
16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11
18 FR 7583	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment No. 12
	OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - ORDER NO. 35	
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Amendment No. 4

Citation	Date Published	Action
	CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41	
16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1159	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1816	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
	NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42	
17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended
19 FR 1159	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
	NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43	
16 FR 8420	8/23/51	Order
17 FR 3817	4/30/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 4287	5/10/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 8651	9/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 4491	7/31/53	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 1205	3/4/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 1789	4/1/54	Amendment No. 5

Citation	Date Published	Action
	QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44	
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
	LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46	
16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Amendment No. 6
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 1743	3/28/53	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 5482	9/12/53	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 1160	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
	FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47	
16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment No. 14
	SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48	
12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
	SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49	
17 FR 3013	4/8/52	Order
17 FR 5934	7/2/52	Correction
17 FR 10902	12/3/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Order terminating certain provisions
18 FR 8820	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 286	1/16/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1790	4/1/54	Amendment No. 3

Citation	Date Published	Action
	DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54	
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6
	SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56	
17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order
	PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61	
17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 1153	2/28/53	Amendment No. 14
18 FR 8675	12/24/53	Amendment No. 15
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1081	2/26/54	Amendment No. 16
19 FR 1817	4/2/54	Amendment No. 17
	STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63	
17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
19 FR 132	1/8/54	Amendment No. 1
	CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65	
15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/31/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
18 FR 2076	4/14/53	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 14
19 FR 1749	3/31/54	Amendment No. 15

Citation	Date Published	Action
SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE - ORDER NO. 67		
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/4/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1162	3/3/54	Amendment No. 4
WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68		
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8817	8/31/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 7	1/1/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 5711	9/25/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6817	10/29/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1032	2/24/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1750	3/31/54	Amendment No. 6
DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71		
16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
18 FR 2429	4/25/53	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 4494	7/31/53	Amendment No. 7
TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72		
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6933	11/3/53	Order, as amended
19 FR 398	1/22/54	Amendment No. 1
19 FR 1207	3/4/54	Amendment No. 2

Citation	Date Published	Action
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73		
15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 2617	5/6/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3750	7/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5203	9/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6869	10/31/53	Order suspending certain provisions
COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1340	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75		
15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 9846	11/1/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 1825	4/2/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 3795	7/3/53	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4589	8/5/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1757	3/31/54	Amendment No. 10
FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76		
17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 1154	2/28/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms

Citation	Date Published	Action
	PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77	
16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
	NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78	
16 FR 12607	12/14/51	Order
17 FR 9803	10/31/52	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
	TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80	
17 FR 3869	5/2/52	Order, as amended
	CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82	
17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
18 FR 2211	4/18/53	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6870	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 576	2/3/54	Amendment No. 3
	MUSKEGON - ORDER NO. 85	
18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
	KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88	
16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1468	3/14/53	Amendment No. 5
18 FR 2533	5/1/53	Amendment No. 6

Citation	Date Published	Action
ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91		
14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
LIMA - ORDER NO. 95		
14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
17 FR 11083	12/6/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96		
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1706	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4
WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99		
16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1706	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4